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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1913.

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1.45	1.55	2.15	2.30
2.15	2.30	2.45	3.00
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3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
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12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	1.15	1.30
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Hongkong, 28th May, 1913. [a720]



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Hongkong, 2nd August, 1912. [a53]

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LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 1st, 1913.

If there are among our readers any who follow the practice of the President of the British Association (who recently based an address on a motto printed on a date-sheet torn from the calendar which provides him with his daily shaving paper) they may, perchance, have noted on the sheet they tore off this morning the record that the first railway was opened in China on June 30th, 1876: and they will probably have been prompted thereby to reflect on the development which has taken place in this respect during the intervening twenty-seven years. The particular railway referred to was, of course, the Woosung railway, of 2ft. 6in. gauge, which was built by foreign enterprise, and subsequently "redeemed" by the Chinese; but the prejudice against railways among a superstitious people was so pronounced at that time, that when the final instalment of the purchase money was paid in October, 1877, the rails were torn up and shipped to Formosa. The rails lay waiting in Formosa for some years, but some enterprising Chinese in the island, less superstitious than the mass of their fellow-countrymen on the mainland, determined to build a railway in Formosa, and for this purpose they were able to acquire the rails and rolling stock of the old Woosung line for a fraction of their original cost.

It was ten years after the destruction of the Woosung line before another railway was built in China. The second line was one between Tongshan (a coal mining centre) and Tientsin—the nucleus of the present Peking-Mukden Railway—and in 1897 the section from Peking to Tientsin was opened. Then came the scramble for "spheres of influence" by the Powers in 1898-1899. Having selected their respective spheres, the Powers proceeded as it were by tacit consent to mark them off by Railway and Mining Concessions, Russia having set the example, in 1896, in an Agreement for the construction of the Eastern Chinese railway system in Manchuria. The dangers of this development thoroughly alarmed China, as well as some of the leading Powers, and while the Powers agreed among themselves to abandon the policy of water-tight compartments in China in favour of the policy of the "open-door," China, on her part, shut down on the granting of railway concessions, and decided to build future railways herself with the aid of foreign capital and foreign engineering assistance. It took China nearly twenty years after the destruction of the first Woosung line to realise the advantages of railway communications, and the years of the present century have witnessed very marked progress. China now possesses about 6,000 miles of railway, with about 2,000 miles more actually under construction. Europe is said to have a mile of railway for every 2,400 inhabitants; China has, perhaps, now about a mile for every 70,000 of her inhabitants. Since the Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has put forward a grandiose scheme for the construction of 75,000 miles of railway in ten years at an estimated outlay of about £600,000,000 sterling, and he has the authority of a Mandate issued by the Provisional Government for this railway system, and to submit them to foreign financiers with a view to raising the necessary capital, finally submitting the results to the Government for its approval. Moreover, he was authorised to form and organise a "Central Railway Corporation" to carry out the work entrusted to him, and was granted \$30,000 a month to defray the expenses connected with the preparation of his schemes and the organisation of the Corporation. Presumably this sum has been paid each month since the issue of the Mandate, but the world has not been startled as yet by any announcement indicating that progress has been made with the scheme, and we fear that no such announcement need be expected for a long time to come, unless the task of preparing the scheme is placed in more practical and more competent hands. While the construction of 75,000 miles of railway, involving an expenditure of £600,000,000 sterling, in ten years is a dream in which no practical man will indulge, it may nevertheless be said that a stage has been reached in the history of China, when we find the Government and the people of China keenly alive to the advantages of railway communication, and we can count with confidence upon the progress in railway construction which has been so marked a feature of the last decade in China being fully maintained, if not excelled, during the next ten years.

It is announced that from to-day the inhabitants in the rider-main districts of the Colony will again be provided with a constant supply of water.

Mr. G. W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, and Mrs. Wickersham were entertained at Shanghai last week by the American Women's Club and the University Club.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announce in our advertising columns the payment of the half-yearly interest due on the 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures (Kailan bonds).

The opium farm at Macao is to be re-let by auction this month. The upset price is \$400,000 per annum. The Farmers will be permitted to import 250 chests for local use and 240 chests for re-export—a total of 490 chests a year. The contract will be let for five years.

The weekly return of communicable diseases in the Colony shows that last week there were 20 cases of plague; 6 of enteric fever; 1 diphtheria, and 2 of puerperal fever. All were Chinese, except the diphtheria case. Of the 20 cases of plague 19 were fatal.

Mr. Frank R. White, Director of Education in the Philippine Islands, underwent an operation for abscess of the liver last week at the Philippines General Hospital, to which institution he had been confined for ten days pending a diagnosis of the ailment that prevented his departure for the United States at the eleventh hour. Dr. P. K. Gilman performed the operation, which is reported to have been entirely successful.

Mr. Hans Ludwig Beyer, of Reiss & Co., was summoned to appear before Mr. Justice Kemp yesterday to give an explanation for not attending as a juror at the Criminal Sessions on June 18th. He informed his Lordship that the summons was left in the office on Saturday with a junior clerk, who, however, forgot to give it to him on Monday, and he went to Canton on business. The explanation was accepted, and the juror was excused.

An announcement appears among our new advertisements to-day of an addition to the list of local firms—Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Kew, metal merchants. Mr. Rudolf Wolff, who is a brother of Mr. P. R. Wolff, recently spent several weeks in the Colony, with such satisfactory business results as to encourage him to take the step now announced in partnership with Mr. C. H. W. Kew, formerly in the service of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

An inquest was held by Mr. F. A. Hazell yesterday concerning the death of Wong Man, aged 45, an inmate of Victoria Gaol, who was sentenced in January last to six months' imprisonment for returning from banishment. The jury was composed of Messrs. J. H. W. Armstrong, John Bentley, and A. Joanillo. Dr. McKenny deposed that the deceased suffered from a severe attack of dysentery, from which he died. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Malini, the wizard of magic and conjuring, who is stated to have appeared before nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, is to give his first public entertainment in Hongkong this evening, at the Peak Hotel. The booking, we are informed, has been exceedingly large, and His Excellency the Governor has given the performance his patronage. On Thursday evening the second public performance will be given at St. Andrew's Hall in the City Hall. Tickets are on sale at Moutrie's.

At the last meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce an enquiry was received from the Government re the probability of the successful cultivation of Sisal Hemp or Manila Hemp in the territory. The Secretary was instructed to say that the principal cause which would militate against the successful cultivation of this product was the cost of production, due to the lack of labour. It was understood that the success of the Philippines in this matter was not so much due to large plantations as to the growing of hemp on a small scale by the natives of the country.

An extraordinary case of stabbing is reported. Two coolies, employed by pig dealers, quarrelled in a slaughter-house at Kennedy Town on Sunday. It appears that one of the men stabbed the other, who snatched the knife from his assailant, and in turn inflicted a severe wound. Both coolies became exhausted through loss of blood, and fell to the ground, the police later removing them to the hospital. One of the injured men is not expected to survive, and the other stands charged with cutting and wounding. He is still in hospital, however, and is unable to appear before the Court.

Lieutenant Boyes, the new flag lieutenant of Vice-Admiral Jerrard, of the China Squadron, has served afloat since January, 189, and was promoted lieutenant in September, 1902. He is an interpreter in French, is specially qualified in signalling duties, and has had the advantage of having seen active service on the China Station. As a midshipman he served with the International Expedition, under the command of Sir Edward H. B. Seymour for the relief of the Peking Legation, and in the subsequent operations at Tientsin. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and specially promoted to the rank of lieutenant (China medal with clasps).

REDUCTIONS IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

From to-day there come into force considerable reductions in the cable tariffs to the Straits, Federated Malay States, Philippines, India, Africa, &c., but the projected reductions to Europe, &c., are yet in abeyance. The largest reduction applies to the Straits Settlements and F.M.S., which will have a uniform rate during next quarter of 55 cents as against a present average of \$1.08, and to Manila the rate becomes 30 cents instead of 45 cents.

The India rate falls from \$1.20 to \$1.05, and applies also to Ceylon telegrams passing by the new Penang-Colombo cable which is being opened for Ceylon traffic on 1st July. The Netherlands-Indies rate, from 15th July, also falls considerably, viz., from an average of \$1.45 to a uniform rate of \$0.90, and there are also reductions to Indo-China, Persia, &c. A very remarkable reduction, which will be very welcome, occurs from 1st July, in the rate for Press telegrams between Great Britain and Hongkong, which drops from 75 cents to 20 cents, or 4d. per word.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SUFFRAGETTE PROCESSION.

POLICE PREVENT IT ENTERING DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, June 30th.

Following a demonstration at Trafalgar Square, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, at the head of a body of male sympathisers, most of whom were dockers, and a crowd numbering about 2,000, marched down Whitehall and attempted to break through a cordon of police blocking Downing Street. A general mêlée ensued, and the police eventually drove back the crowd towards the Square. Five men were arrested.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Montenegrin army, numbering 12,000, has arrived at Ushak, and was warmly greeted by the Serbians.

SOFIA, June 30th.

The semi-official *Mir* refuses to believe that Roumania will intervene in the event of a Serbo-Bulgarian war in view of the abundant proofs Bulgaria has furnished of her sincere desire for the friendship of Roumania.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS SUSPENDED BY SPANISH GENERAL.

LONDON, June 30th.

Owing to the desperate resistance of the Moors, and the heavy Spanish casualties, the Spanish General has suspended offensive operations pending the arrival of reinforcements.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO REMAIN FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

LONDON, June 30th.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught has accepted an extension of a year in the Governor-Generalship of Canada. His Royal Highness probably returns to Canada in the autumn, when, it is hoped, the Duchess of Connaught will be well enough to accompany him.

GERMANY'S NEW TAXATION.

EXTRAORDINARY VOTING ERROR.

BERLIN, June 30th.

It appears that the Centre voted for the taxation of the Federal Princes in mistake, and the defeat of the proposal on the third reading is therefore certain. In that event the Socialists, as well as the Conservatives, Poles, and other malcontents, will vote against the Property Taxation Bill, involving the danger of its rejection.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.

Mr. Bryan and Baron Chinda have signed an extension of the special arbitration Treaty which was about to expire.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

AN APPEAL BY THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, June 30th.

The *Times* gives prominence to a fund it is opening in response to an appeal by the Lord Mayor of London to secure the £200,000 sterling still required to purchase the Crystal Palace. The *Times* starts the fund with £1,000.

THE GRAND PRIX.

LONDON, June 30th.

The race for the Grand Prix, the blue riband of the French turf, resulted—
Briand 1
Opot 2
Ecouen 3

Twenty ran. Briand won by a length and a half, two lengths separating second and third. The *Sportman* returns the betting at 355/100, 18/1 and 19/4.

MR. LYTTELTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Right Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P., who became seriously indisposed at the Foreign Office dinner on the 28th inst., has undergone a serious operation.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 30th.

The death has taken place at Sheffield of Sir Samuel Gillott.

[The late Knight was formerly Chief Secretary of State for Victoria, and was Lord Mayor of Melbourne from 1901 to 1904.]

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

DOUBLE AVIATION FATALITY.

PARIS, June 30th.

Whilst the aviator, Mr. Parisot, was flying across a road at Liege the wing of the machine struck a young man, killing him instantaneously. The aeroplane fell to the ground, injuring the aviator, who expired almost immediately. Ten persons were slightly injured.

ANOTHER FATALITY.

Mr. Wight, an aviator, was flying at Brighton when the aeroplane fell owing to engine trouble. The aviator sustained injuries from which he subsequently succumbed.

SHAKESPERIAN RECITAL.

Mr. Marshall Darrach, a well-known in America as a Shakespearean reciter, gave a recital of "The Tempest" last night at the Peak Hotel. The audience, which included H.E. The Governor and party, was disappointingly small, possibly owing to the fact that the recital was inadequately advertised. Chinese students from Queen's College formed about a third of the audience. Mr. Darrach gave an excellent recital of the comedy, and the audience showed their genuine appreciation of his performance by hearty applause. His portrayal of Caliban was a fine bit of work, and his recital of the scene in which three such different characters as Caliban, Trinculo, and Stefano converse was remarkably clever.

CHINESE AVIATION SCHOOL.

A Chinese Military Flying School is now fairly organized in Peking. Twelve airships have been installed at Nanhai with French experts. Morning flights take place over Peking almost daily. On the 25th ult. a biplane gave an exhibition over the Presidential quarters. Yuan Shih-kai looked on with interest from his garden, while the aviator dropped a letter at the feet of the President.

A NEW LOAN REPORTED.

ALLEGED AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Some interest is being aroused, writes the Peking correspondent of the *F.C. Daily News*, by the mysterious endeavour of the Chinese Government to negotiate an American loan. The Minister of Industry and Commerce is party to the transaction on the Chinese side, but the American lender has hitherto eluded identification.

The figure is stated to be £20,000,000. Part of the proceeds are designed to purchase the Hanyang Ironworks for the Government, and it is said that the security will be either certain, or the whole of the mining reserves of Manchuria.

It is needless to say that the Japanese are deeply interested in the question of the Hanyang Ironworks, while neither Japan nor Russia would gladly suffer the hypothecation of Manchurian mining rights. In view of the absence of any understanding of the local considerations involved, on the part of the negotiators, the proposed transaction is not to be taken seriously.

AUDITOR'S REPORTS.

The following letters appear in the *N.C. Daily News*:—

Sir,—We notice in your Notes and Comments to-day that legal opinion has been taken in Hongkong to the effect that it is unnecessary to read the auditors' report provided the shareholders at a Company's annual general meeting agree to take the report and accounts as read. Your readers may be interested to learn that a similar question was addressed to the editor of the "Accountant" in London last year: the reply of the legal contributor, which was duly printed in the "Accountant" of March 16th, 1912, reads as follows:—

"In my opinion the report ought to be read in all cases, and a breach of the statutory duty might be proceeded against as a misdemeanour. In such cases it is no defence to argue that the interests of the public are better consulted by the disregard of the statutory duty. (See A.G. v. L.N.W. R. Co., 1900, 1 Q.B. 78)."

We are, etc.,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Shanghai, June 28.

Sir,—In reference to your note in to-day's issue on the subject of Auditors' Reports, the following extract from "Secretarial Practice," a book recently published by the Chartered Institute of Secretaries in London, is of interest:—
"The Auditors' Report must be read before the Company in general meeting. It will be the duty of the Secretary to read it, and in view of the express statutory provision, it seems clear that the report must not by agreement be taken as read."

I may mention that the wording of the clause in the English Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, dealing with this matter is similar to that of the Hongkong Ordinances.

This book was compiled as a standard reference book for the profession, by the Council of the Institute, consisting of the secretaries of some of the largest companies in England in conjunction with a leading authority on Company law. As regards your statement that it is not usual in Hongkong to read the auditors' report, I would point out that it is, at home, an invariable custom to do so.—I am, etc.,
CHARLES SECRETARY.
Shanghai, June 28.

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. STUDENT HOSTEL.

OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The new Chinese Y.M.C.A. Student Hostel with playground was opened last evening in the presence of a good number of European and Chinese visitors by H.E. the Governor. The Hostel, which is situated in Bridges Street, in the midst of the Chinese community, has accommodation for 32 students. It possesses a roomy gymnasium and has a playground adjoining. On the platform were seated besides His Excellency, Sir Kai Ho Kai, Captain Taylor, Captain Connolly, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Dr. Wan Man Kai, and Mr. Wong Mow Lam.

After devotional exercises, The Ven. ARCHDEACON BARNETT, in an explanatory speech, apologised at the outset for the absence of Bishop Lander and Mr. Ralphs, a member of the committee, and proceeded to state that the committee valued the presence of H.E. the Governor as evidence of his interest in that building. He went on to show how the hostel had demonstrated its value in India, where in spite of the great unrest among the student class not one who had passed through a hostel had at any time been accused of participating in seditious propaganda. This proved the value of environment in student life. He then referred to the classes who would benefit by that institution, those who had no home and those who were attached to schools and colleges which had no boarding accommodation. They proposed that the hostel should be helpful in the education, spiritual, moral and physical, of those who found a home there. The speaker then referred to the donors whose benefactions had made the hostel possible.

Ven. Archdeacon Williams, of New Zealand, subscribed £1,000, with which the land was secured. Then the late Lord Kinnaird and Lord Overton subscribed £1,000 each, and two American gentlemen, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Leonard, gave \$5,000 gold and \$1,000 gold respectively. The total cost of the building, with ground, furnishings and playground, amounted approximately to \$44,000. Accommodation was provided for 32 students and a Chinese secretary, and 16 students had already entered into residence, most of them from Queen's College.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said Archdeacon Barnett had explained so fully the objects of the institution which he was asked to open that there was no need for him to add anything to what he had said. He had listened with a great deal of pleasure to his remarks about the supervision to which the boys would be subjected in that building. He would remind both the parents and the boys alike that in England, and indeed in Europe, a great deal of importance was attached to the supervision of growing lads, and young men and boys were taught to look up to their house master at public schools as a man put for the time being in the place of their father, and the man to whom they should trust, to whom they should go when they were in trouble, as every boy who was going to be any good at all would do. Later on at the University the boys were allotted to tutors whose special care it was to look after those particular boys. When he went home and visited his old University the first man he went to see was always his old tutor, for whom he had the greatest regard and affection, and to whom he used to carry his troubles, which, as he was a spirited youth, were not a few. He hoped the boys would take advantage of the opportunities afforded them in that institution. They had there advantages which were not afforded others who were attending the same college as themselves and they ought to make full use of them. He had no doubt that they would, and was perfectly certain that if they did they would entertain for the gentlemen who were supervising this institution the same regard and affection as he still entertained for the gentleman who supervised him when he was a growing lad. He was glad to see attached to the institution a playing ground. There was, in his opinion, nothing which conducted more to the proper training of young men than thoroughly sound, hard bodily exercise. His Excellency then declared the building and ground open, and expressed the hope that it would be of great service to those for whom it was intended.

Sir Kai Ho Kai then interpreted the speeches into Chinese for the benefit of those who did not understand English, following this with an address. Dr. WAN MAN KAI proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for opening the hostel. This was seconded by Mr. Wong Mow Lam, and carried with acclamation. The students afterwards gave an exhibition of physical exercises and played a game of volley ball. The proceedings closed with cheers for His Excellency. It should be added that the Chinese Y.M.C.A. band was in attendance and played selections.

THE SOTTO EXTRADITION CASE.

THE DEFENCE OPENED.

The hearing was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazland yesterday of the proceedings for the extradition of Vicente Sotto. Mr. Brutton observed that his Worship mentioned on Friday that one of his objections to deciding this case himself was that if he came to the conclusion there was no evidence, the Crown might apply to him to state a case.

His Worship—No, no, that is not the reason.

Mr. Brutton—I know that, but your Worship said that might be a consequence. I can satisfy your Worship there can be no such application under the Extradition Act.

His Worship—I just mentioned that casually.

Mr. Brutton—I am prepared to satisfy you that such application can not be made.

Continuing, Mr. Brutton applied for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that the Crown had not made out a case against the defendant. The first ground was they had not proved the Philippine Islands were a constituent part of the United States. The second point was that the documents were not properly authenticated. The third was, there was no evidence of an extraditable crime; and the fourth was that under Section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act, the matter was *res judicata*. The fifth point was that the Orders in Council had not been proved.

He first referred to Section 23 of the Extradition Act, 1870, which read: "For the purposes of this Act every Dependency, Colony, and constituent part of a foreign State shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and to be a part of such foreign State." Now the evidence was that the Philippine Islands were not a Colony or Dependency. Therefore the prosecution had to prove that they were a constituent part of the United States. In order to deal with this matter, he submitted it was necessary to go back prior to the year 1898, when the Philippines were under military occupation from Spain. Then the United States consisted of certain States in the Union and territories which were actually within the United States, or on the North American Continent, and one district, Columbia.

His Worship—Is there any evidence to that effect?

Mr. Brutton—No, it is history. I can satisfy your Worship on authorities, if you wish.

His Worship—Can you tell me where this history is to be found?

Mr. Brutton—In Bryce's American Commonwealth, 1910, Vol. I. One of the territories, said Mr. Brutton, which was called an unorganised territory, was Alaska. With regard to the other territories, excluding Alaska, there was a promise that at some future time they would be admitted into the Union. That promise had been carried out in all the States on the North American Continent except Alaska. To show that that promise was made he would refer his Worship to various Treaties. Article 3 in the Treaty by which Louisiana was made a territory of the United States had been construed to mean that the territory immediately on the signing of this Treaty was incorporated into the United States, and that Louisiana should be admitted into the Union as soon as possible on an equal footing with the other States. He also referred his Worship to the ruling in the case of New Orleans v. D. E. Arms, and to the Treaty of Friendship, 1819, Article 6, which, he said, had been stated to mean that on the signing of the Treaty the inhabitants of Florida were admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Brutton also called the attention of the Magistrate to the Treaty of 1848 ceding California—Articles 8 and 9. Immediately on the signing of this Treaty, California became incorporated into the United States, but "it shall not be admitted to the Union until such time as Congress sees fit." He referred his Worship to the Treaty with New Mexico in 1853, Article 5, which provided that the provisions of the Articles 8 and 9 of the 1848 Treaty should apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic.

Article 8 provided for citizenship, and Article 9 for incorporation and admission. Article 3 of the Treaty of 1867, ceding Alaska, referred to citizenship also. It provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, might return to Russia within three years, or, if they preferred to remain in the said territory, they would be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of the citizens of the United States. Therefore, again, on the signing of this Treaty, all the people who elected to remain became citizens of the United States of America. His Worship would see from each of the five Treaties that in each case they became citizens of the United States, and on the signing of the Treaties, excluding Alaska, the territories ceded became incorporated

into the United States, but the territories "should not be admitted as States until Congress sees fit." He thought he could not do better than cite Bryce with regard to territories, when he said, in regard to the position of a citizen in a territory, that "he is in the position of an Australian subject of the British Crown, who has the full British citizenship, and a share in the Government of his own Colony, but has no share in the government of the British Empire at large although personally eligible for any political office in the United Kingdom or in any other part of the Empire." He would show his Worship later in what way the Philippine Islands differed from the territories. It was not necessary to ascertain what were the rights, privileges, and immunities of an American citizen. The principal one was citizenship, and that practically carried everything. Once a man was a citizen of the United States he was entitled to trial by jury, equal imposts, Federal taxes—in fact, everything granted by the Constitution.

The Crown Solicitor—Your Worship is not taking this down? There is no evidence of it.

Mr. Brutton—My friend says there is no evidence of it. It is evidence which has been all through these cases. It is all to be gathered from the Constitution which is in evidence.

Continuing on the question of citizenship, Mr. Brutton said that Article 4 of the Amendments to the Constitution set forth that "all persons born or naturalised in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." His Worship would recollect that in connection with this Mr. Welch stated that the Filipinos had their own Philippine citizenship, but no American citizenship. The Filipino citizenship had nothing whatever to do with the United States. If the Filipino was an American citizen he was *ipso facto* a Filipino citizen, assuming it was a State or territory. He was merely a citizen of the Philippine Islands, nothing more, and thus he did not come under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which, in the judgment in the Slaughterhouse case (Wallace), settled the question. Anyone within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, under the 14th Amendment, must be a citizen. Referring to the Act of Congress providing for the government of Hawaii, Mr. Brutton said that everyone who was living in Hawaii on the date of the annexation were citizens whether they wanted to be or not.

The hearing was further adjourned to next Monday.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

To-day being a general holiday the usual meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:

"I, with reference to the letter from the Honourable Colonial Secretary to the Secretary of Sanitary Board of the 30th May (in 90/13) was the Governor-in-Council aware of the unanimous refusal of the Board to grant the application of the owner of Island Lot 1355 under Section 162 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903 to 1911?"

"If yes, will the Head of the Sanitary Department ask the Clerk of Councils under what authority and on what grounds the Governor-in-Council, ignoring the unanimous decision of the Board, and without further reference to the Board, purported to grant a new section under section 162, which appears in the absence of the concurrence of the Board to be illegal and void?"

THE MAGISTRACY.

A fine of \$25 was imposed on a Chinese who was found in possession of 98 rounds of ammunition on the *Shan Lee*.

PRIVATE RICHES COOLIE IN TROUBLE. Before Mr. F. A. Hazland yesterday, a rich coolie, employed by Miss Ada Pitt, of St. Stephen's House, Bowen Road, was charged with refusing to perform his duties, and was fined \$7, or 14 days' hard labour in default.

FOR MANUFACTURING CARTRIDGES.

Sergeant Cockle charged two Chinese with being in unlawful possession of a live shell, springs, tools, and other articles supposed to be intended for the manufacture of cartridges. They were discharged with a caution.

BIG SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

A clerk named Fung Chi Wan, of No. 13, Queen Victoria Street, was charged before Mr. Melbourne with being in unlawful possession of 1,000 ounces of cocaine. Mr. R. O. Hutchison (Superintendent of Imports and Exports) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. D'Almeida) defended. The maximum penalty for this offence was \$2,000, but defendant voluntarily put up \$5,000, and applied for the reduction of the bail to the amount of the maximum penalty. Mr. Hutchison observed there would be other charges added, and he had conferred with the Crown Solicitor, who suggested that a date should be fixed for the hearing of the application for reduction of bail. His Worship—The only question is whether the defendant will appear. Mr. Jenkin said there was no doubt of that. Defendant had put up \$5,000 bail voluntarily, and, although it was rather foolhardy, it showed his *bona fides*. The case was remanded for a week, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 30th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP (PRINCE JUDGE).

Frank Harry Hyde, of the Exile Garage, claimed from J. Jenkins, master of the s.s. *Derwent*, the sum of \$1,000, being money lent.

Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist.

Mr. Master in opening said it was a simple action for debt. He did not propose to open at any length because he had received from defendant's solicitor notice that he was putting in a special defence of illegality and the gambling Act. He proposed therefore to put his client in the box and prove the loan of the money, and if his friend raised the question of the gambling Acts and illegality the burden would rest upon defendant to upset the *prima facie* case proved by plaintiff.

His Lordship agreed with this course.

Plaintiff stated that he was a partner in the Swatow Hotel and used to assist in its management. He had known defendant for thirty years. Defendant used to visit his hotel. Complainant in May last advanced \$1,000 to defendant, who gave him a promissory note. The money had not been repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mason—Many captains on reaching Swatow used to patronise the hotel. They played billiards and cards there. They played billiards with each other, with complainant or his son-in-law, who managed the place under his supervision. A good deal of money passed over these games, especially with Captain Jenkins. In addition to these amusements there was a roulette wheel kept by a Chinaman who leased the house from complainant, who had no interest in the roulette wheel. He did not know the purpose for which the house was wanted when he leased it. He never took Captain Jenkins to the roulette house: he may have taken Mr. Fraser there. He did not know that the roulette wheel was taken to Shanghai by a woman named Trixie, and he did not know that when the wheel was taken to pieces in Shanghai it was found to be faked. Captain Jenkins played with plaintiff's son-in-law at billiards for as much as \$100 at a time. They seemed to be equally matched and seemed to win alternately.

Could you say whether Captain Jenkins was sober when he played billiards? I am not in a position to say when a man is drunk.

Complainant then detailed the circumstances in which the money was lent. A party was present in the roulette house, and Captain Jenkins asked the proprietor for some more chips. The Chinese proprietor asked complainant if the Captain was all right, and complainant answered in the affirmative, shortly afterwards leaving the house. Next morning the Chinaman came to him and asked for complainant's assistance to collect the I.O.U. for \$1,000. Complainant wrote a chit to the Captain and instructed the Chinaman to proceed on board the *Derwent*. He returned with a note written by Captain Jenkins asking complainant to pay the money. Complainant gave back to the Chinaman the I.O.U. Later in the day Captain Jenkins came ashore and asked complainant to lend him \$1,000. He went upstairs, took the money from the safe and gave it to Captain Jenkins.

Mr. Master said that as his friend pleaded the Gaming Acts it was for his friend to prove his case. He would let his friend call his evidence, and then later he would recall his client.

Mr. Mason said the story told by plaintiff differed very considerably from that which the defendant would tell. Far from Captain Jenkins going up to the roulette house by himself, he was taken there by the plaintiff, who himself operated the wheel when Captain Jenkins lost this sum of \$1,000. He would call another man to state that he had lost money there himself while Mr. Hyde operated the wheel.

Defendant then entered the box. He stated that he frequently played billiards at the Swatow Hotel, and on the day in question he lost \$300 or \$400 at billiards playing with complainant's son-in-law. Complainant remarked that they had a roulette wheel in the parlour, and defendant, expressing a desire to see it, was taken there by complainant and his son-in-law. He affirmed that complainant turned the roulette wheel and that complainant told him he had lost \$1,000. When the Chinaman came on board his ship next day with the I.O.U., he wrote a chit asking complainant to pay. He never went ashore again and never received the loan stated from complainant.

Cross-examined—He was a moderate gambler. Though he was 50 years of age, he had never seen a roulette wheel before that day. He never won anything in the Swatow Hotel: he always lost. On that

particular trip to Swatow he lost in all \$800 or \$700 at billiards. Only complainant's son-in-law and defendant played at roulette, while Mr. Hyde turned the wheel. When the I.O.U. was sent him he wrote, "Dear Mr. Hyde, Please pay. I will see you at 11.30." He meant that Mr. Hyde should pay himself.

J. C. Fraser, second engineer on the s.s. *Derwent*, spoke to being at Swatow in May last with the ship. He visited the Swatow Hotel and saw Captain Jenkins, who a considerable sum of money at billiards. Witness was invited by Mr. Hyde to visit the roulette wheel, which he did in company with him. Witness had only \$5, but he lost his money. The wheel was operated by Mr. Hyde.

Who took the \$5?—Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Mason said he had shown that the I.O.U. was given in payment of a gambling debt and that no money passed. Under the Gaming Act it could not be recovered.

The English Gambling Act was in force in Swatow.

Mr. Master disagreed, arguing that it did not apply in Hongkong. His Lordship adjourned the case till 4 o'clock on Wednesday to enable him to look up the authorities.

LIKIN ON RAILWAYS.

IMPORTANT STEP TO ABOLITION.

With a view to encouraging trade, a Presidential Mandate orders the abolition of the Hatamen likin branch office in Peking as well as the offices in Kiangsi, Manchuria, Nankai, Kalgan, Kiangsu, Hsienanfu and other places situated on the Tientsin-Kalgan Railway. The likin offices will be closed from July 1. The Ministry of Finance has to pay \$100,000 to meet the falling off in the provincial budget of Chihli. The Mandate leaves it to the discretion of the other provinces to introduce the same reform or not.

THE FASHION WRITERS.

LADY-BIRD CHARM.

The charm ornament in Paris at the beginning of the year was the little white elephant, either in rock crystal, white enamel, or ivory, jewelled or plain. Madame de Thebes, the lady oracle, having asserted that the colourless pachyderm sans doute, reminiscent of the sacred elephant of the Ganges, brought good luck, the ponderous animal was forthcoming in all kinds and sizes. It hung on the slender neck chains, depended from bracelets, formed vases or flower and fern holders for the dinner table, and in one word was everywhere. Now, Dame Fashion turns round towards the kingdom of insects, so interestingly illustrated by J. B. Fabre, and the eccentrics, or lady-bird, is the tiny and charming fetish of the moment. In crimson enamel, the wings dotted with tiny black spots, it is found on gold nursery pins, cigarette cases, rings, bracelets, and the hundred, and one dainty trifles every woman loves. Massenet's bereavement to a musical mind would be a fit accompaniment to this pretty, sensible gift. "Les coquinelles sont coquettes."—*Lady's Pictorial*.

FASHIONABLE BLACK.

So many people are in mourning or in the "demideuil" variety, that black gowns are shown in the smartest style. Naturally, charmisse is employed in some portion of the toilette, and generally as a foil to transparent fabrics, such as marquisette and nylon. The finest of cut jet looks well on the transparency, and there are generally some touches of embroidery either in applique braiding or the raised silken scrolls and flowers; but these ribbon work is a new factor in embroidery for gowns, and it certainly has a handsome appearance, especially when intermixed with jet. In a toilette of black and white the underdress is now of white satin, with long draperies of black lace, and some smaller dainty or cascade arrangement of nylon edged with jet. These skirts of several tiers are very trying to the short or the full figure.—*Lady*.

LINGERIE GOWNS.

The lingerie gowns this season are very attractive with their insertions of the finest embroidery and Cluny lace, and one exquisitely-tucked skirt has the edge cut in deep scallops finished with a double row of Cluny lace. French rayon is used for many of the new models, and these are elaborated with broderie anglaise and Cluny lace and completed with a waist-band of black ribbon velvet drawn through pearl buttons on either side. One of the most expensive lingerie gowns is in fine French voile with tucked kimono bodice elaborated with wide insertions of flit lace down the front of the skirt. This has a series of minute tucks at the waist and a centre of shot green and white taffeta. Soft cotton corduroys, striped silks, spunelles, white French corded piques striped linens, and other fabrics of which our name the popular and being made, the play as simple as possible, buttons playing an important part in the decoration of many.—*Sphere*.

ABSINTHE GREEN.

A colour that has sprung into favour for evening wear is absinthe green. In nylon it lights up wonderfully well, more particularly when mounted over white, and arrests the eye at once as both play and original. A beautiful gown, almost severe in its great simplicity, was of pure white charmeuse, the skirt slashed up one side over a petticoat of this absinthe green nylon, veiling soft white satin, the corsage the merest film of absinthe green nylon, over white. The note of simplicity is, indeed, most marked in quite an appreciable number of evening toilettes. Another scheme of the kind that occurs to me was arranged in a pale paille shade of satin, the absolutely plain skirt with its short pointed train being slit up a little to one side of the front and the edges rounded off. Over this fell a tunic of the same satin, just slightly eased at the slightly high waist-line, and falling much deeper one side than the other, but otherwise without any vagaries, the hem encrusted to a considerable depth with dull gold lace. Above the waist the satin formed a crossover decolletage, merely upheld by shoulder straps of straw, while thrust through the waistband were two lovely deep damask roses.—*Queen*.

CHINESE REPUBLICAN "REFORMS."

III.—THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

(BY A CHINESE CONTRIBUTOR.)

SWATOW, June, 1913.

A Chinaman, the moment he is placed in command of a country, acts as if he created everything pertaining to that country, be that thing human beings, dumb creatures or inanimate objects, and, without a second thought, assumes absolutism based on his caprice. In a word, he seems to claim to be an earthly "Creator." His rule is to make short work of every thing or matter where human lives, rights and liberties are affected, and his excuse for doing so is "to let it serve as a threat to others." He fails to catch a glimpse of the eyes of God which look askance at his haughty spirit and atheistic conduct. He is a perfect Nero in the true sense of the word, for those over whom he wields authority are in his eye but the sands of a bank or the weeds of a field. To enlightened people the word "God" is awe-inspiring, but to a ruling Chinaman it is something akin to, or slightly better than, his cup of pure tea ever and anon sipped by him. Can it be expected, since such is the case, that the Chinese, at such a vast distance from light as they are, are capable of making a republican nation on modern civilized lines? Indeed, there is not an occasion on which news reaching my ears that some Chinese has been or is to be executed for an alleged crime does not strike me with horror, from the fact that I know that Justice in China is nothing short of left-handed compliment. If one attaches some weight to spiritualism, one will not be slow to realise that the spirits of the innocent, put to death in this land by the powers-that-be, are hovering, I may say, by millions for revenge. With these words I now come to the end of my animadversion so far as the second point referred to in my previous instalment is concerned; and begin to expostulate, supplementarily to what I have penned, against what evinces the oblique judgment of the leaders of China of the present day.

AMORPHOUS LEGISLATION.

The importation of Indian opium in bulk into the Kwangtung Province, of which this Prefecture forms a part, is permitted by the Chinese Government, and the usual taxes thereon are collected by it; but the moment one is caught boiling, keeping, selling or smoking any part of such importation, one's liberty and natural condition of body or life itself are outraged. While the Kwangtung Government, with an eye to observing the conditions of the Opium Treaty, favours the entry of Indian opium into that Province, it rigidly enforces the opium suppression measures, thus neutralising the Opium Treaty. This Government seems to act on the principle that while it cannot back out of that Treaty, it can deal just as it pleases with its people, which are out of the reach of foreign interference. But that Government fails to see that such conduct is equivalent to that of a man creating a nuisance to his neighbours by keeping up music-playing in his house to a late hour in the night, and who tells his neighbours in answer to their complaints:—"I do not play the music in your houses, but I do so in my own house—and I have every right to do what I please on my own premises." In the case where the Opium Treaty is concerned, the Kwangtung Government, by enforcing the opium suppression measures, indirectly infringes that Treaty. Now, the point is as to whether an indirect infringement of a Treaty is, in common equity, a direct infringement of that Treaty. As the indirect infringement mars the object or soul of the Treaty, such indirect infringement is naturally looked upon by moral justice as a direct infringement; for if the opposite is maintained, it tends to encourage immoral scheming on the part of either contracting party, when it is advantageous to himself, to break his compact, which is against the general principles of justice. Does justice or common sense favour scheming which is as immoral as it is selfish? Certainly not. Similarly, although a man in his house can do what he pleases, yet as such doing unfavourably affects others, but is advantageous to himself, that doing is selfish and is morally indefensible. Under these circumstances, while the Chinese Government infringes the Opium Treaty, it rides roughshod and in cold blood over the helpless citizens. This spells boiling triachery and cruelty on its part. Such shapeless legislation and other tyrannical acts of Young China convince one that China is still deplorably mistaking darkness for light in all her boasted "reforms." And yet she glories in being a Republic and moves Heaven and Earth for recognition of her as such! My good readers, picture to yourselves the glaring inconsistency of her conduct towards God's children with her claim to such recognition!

(Continued on page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

FACE BROKE OUT IN RED PIMPLES

And Blackheads. Tried All Sorts of Ointment and Soap, But Did No Good. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

38, Jasper St., The Chelsea, Westminster, Bristol, Eng.—"I suffered from pimples and blackheads on my face for quite a year. My face broke out in red pimples and blackheads. I tried all sorts of ointment and soap but they did no good. Instead they seemed to make them spread. I thought I should never get rid of them, but a friend advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a sample and after using them a few times the pimples began to die away. I bought some more and went on using them for two months and they completely cured me; the pimples and blackheads went away." (Signed) Miss Nellie L. Cook, July 24, 1912.

ECZEMA ALL OVER BODY.

34, Gray St., Testoth Park, Liverpool, Eng.—"I had been suffering from eczema for about fourteen months and I could not get relief until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. All my body was like a mass of dry sores and I could not keep myself from scratching especially my hands and feet. I only used two tubs of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and they completely cured me." (Signed) Mrs. Grieson, Feb. 25, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 25-p. Book free from nearest depot: P. Newbery & Son, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; London, Ltd., Cape Town; Foster Clark & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A. Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

96-12

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THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS FIXED AT THE FACTORY.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

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and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses.

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P.O. Box 55. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Puen. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st July a Constant Supply of Water will be turned on in the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS with the exception of certain areas in which the RIDER MAINS, which were disconnected during the recent shortage of Water, have not yet been re-connected with the Principal Mains. It is anticipated that the re-connection of all the RIDER MAINS with the Principal Mains will be completed not later than the 7th July.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority. Public Works Department, Hongkong, 30th June, 1913. [835]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

M. C. H. W. KEW having Resigned, his connection with this Company CEASES from this date.

W. S. BROWN, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 30th June, 1913. [836]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—Far Eastern News.

Leading Articles: Japan and California.

Assassination in China.

Dismissal of Insubordinate Tutuhs.

Alleged Russo-Japanese Intrigue in China.

Yuan Shih-kai's New Move.

The Tibetan Question.

The New Currency Legislation.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong, The Magistracy.

Correspondence.

A Recent Rattling Appeal.

Chinese Successes in Tibet.

Interesting Cleanings from the Police Report.

Opium-Smuggling Extraordinary.

The Butler Comment Title Works.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Co.

Telegrams.

New Steamer Service to America.

Lawn Bowls.

The Foreign Population of China.

Life in Hongkong.

Peking Pleasuries.

Launch of a Customs Cruiser at Taikoo Dockyard.

The Ex-Governor-General of Canton.

Canton and the Dismissed Tutuhs.

A Serious Clan Fight.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Property Stolen and Recovered in Hongkong.

Manufacture of Bombs at Shanghai.

The German Far Eastern Squadron.

Companies Registry at Shanghai.

Local Sport.

University of Hongkong.

University Union.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Hongkong.

Fires in Manila.

Mining in the Territory.

The Quintuple Loan.

The China Loan.

Chekiang Opium Harvest.

Anarchist Plot in Peking.

The Trade of China.

China's Trade.

Opium Growing Near Peking.

Japanese Arms for South China.

Attempted Suicide of a Chinese General.

Death of Herr Rump.

Death of Mr. W. S. Bryant Rowe.

Customs Regulations in Chosen and Manchuria.

The Oriental Brewery Plant.

German Emperor's Festival.

Shipbuilding in Japan.

Dairen Shipping Returns.

Arrest of Alleged Russian Spy.

Company Meeting.

S. Moutrie & Co.

Robbery from a Shop.

Insurance Business in Japan.

Alleged Brigandage on the Siberian Railway.

Supreme Court.

Burma-Chinese Railway.

The Formosan Aborigines.

Fighting in the Philippines.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang to Thank America.

The Building Trades in Japan.

The Sotchi Extradition Case.

The Shanghai Bomb Case.

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Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1913.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1913, will be made on presentation of COUPON No. 2 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—

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By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager, Hongkong, 1st July, 1913. [839]

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One GODOWN, Daddell Street.

Furnished, "KIRKENDON," No. 113, THE

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No. 11, PEAK, "ARDSHEAL," Furnished or

Unfurnished with immediate possession;

5-Roomed Bungalow just repaired and painted

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"ORAI," RYRIE, No. 4, The Peak,

8 ROOMS: Tennis and Croquet Lawns;

Fine Situation.

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Unfurnished, 6 ROOMS.

To Let or For Sale, "GLENSHIEL," No.

124, Barker Road, Peak, 5 ROOMS.

For Sale, "LADDEROKE," No. 9, Con-

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3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court.

Accommodation for 30 Servants.

For Sale, "HARTING and ROGATE,"

on part of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1154.

Apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [64]

TO LET.

FLATS, "WILD DELL," No. 147

Wanchai Road, Newly Built, each Flat

with 3 ROOMS, Kitchen, Bathroom, and

Servants' Quarters. Quiet Locality.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 45, PEAK.

Apply to—TSANG KIT-FAN,

Comptroller Department,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION,

Hongkong, 29th April, 1913. [522]

TO LET

TO LET.

(From 1st July, 1913.)



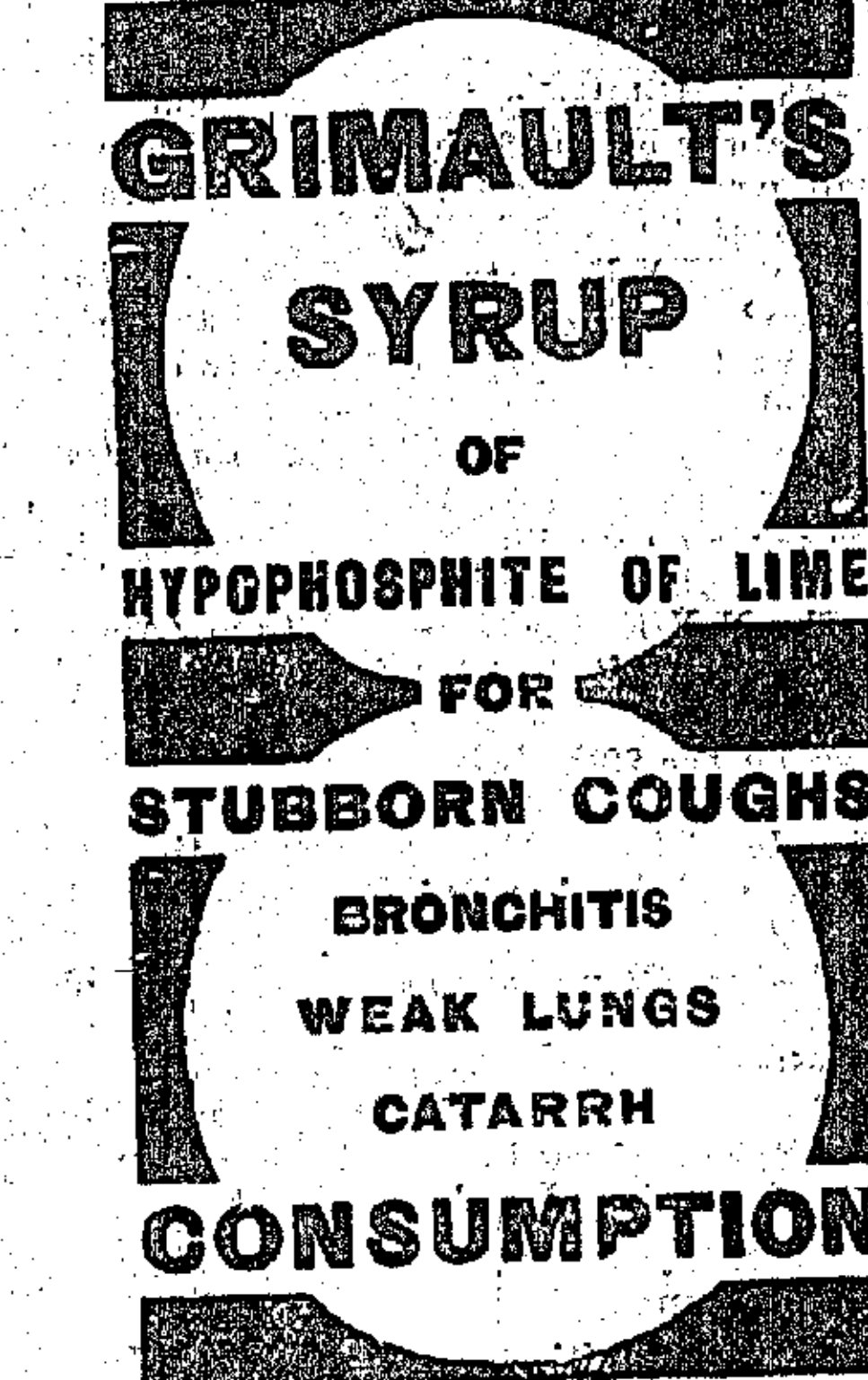
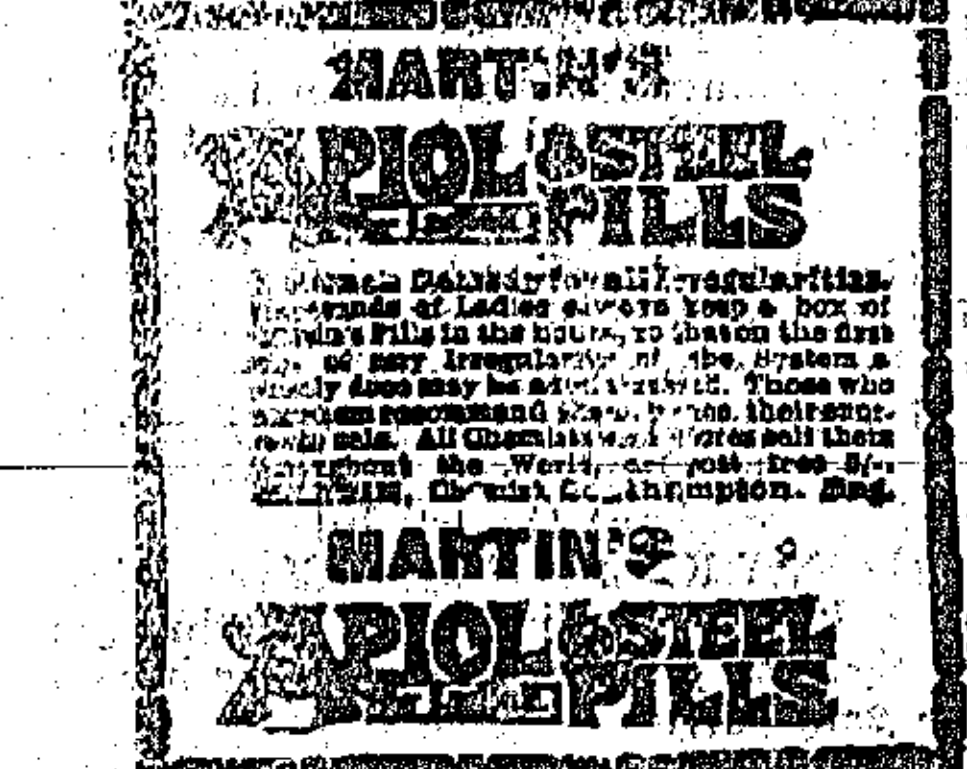
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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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Just Received
**FRESH SUPPLY OF
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PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG
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PRICE ONE DOLLAR
Giving all the Important Towns en route
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FOR SALE.
**GAS COMPRESSOR with ELECTRIC
MOTOR and FITTINGS.** Will
increase or luxury lighting power by 25 per cent
without extra cost.
Apply—
**MANAGER,
Hongkong Daily Press Office.**

CHINESE REPUBLICAN "REFORMS"

(Continued from page 5.)

A BAD CASE OF ABUSE.

I have received the statement, which appears below, of a Chinese British subject, a resident at this port, which vividly describes the ordeal he passed through for being present at a place suspected of being utilized for opium smoking, which statement has since been the subject of a petition to the British Consul at Swatow.

Tan Peng Chee, a British subject, states:—
On the 31st of May of this year, at 7 p.m., I and Yow Hong Tee went to house No. 2, Kiat Seang Lee Road, in Swatow, for the purpose of seeing one Lim to arrange for the renting of a house. We went to the upper floor and saw three men there, one of whom, in answer to my enquiry, said that Lim was not in. We were coming down the stairs when two Chinese soldiers, with revolvers and swords in hands, and in menacing attitudes, rushed up and obstructed our way, saying that they were coming to arrest people for smoking opium. We told them that we did not smoke opium, and that we came to see a man. They did not care for our explanation and detained us. One of them went and searched the room, while the other one stood at the head of the staircase and prevented any of us from going down. The former found one opium lamp and insisted that all on that floor did smoke opium. He demanded that each of us must pay to him and the other soldier \$50, otherwise they would arrest us. I told him that I am a British subject. He said, "It is better. As you are a British subject, you must pay \$50." I and some of the others in the room said that we had no money on our persons. He said that in that case he must arrest all of us. He and the other soldier then, flourishing their swords and pointing their revolvers at us, ordered us to go with them. We, five or six, protested that we did not smoke opium. Thereupon, the soldier who had found the opium lamp went and prosecuted further search. He found one small empty opium box made of horn and one small empty opium pipe. He said, "Here, there are further proofs that you did smoke opium." He and the other soldier ordered us to go with them. We did so, and they brought us to house No. 60, Semping Street, which is the barracks. We were examined by a man in plain clothing as to our names, occupations, reasons for which we went to house No. 2, Kiat Seang Lee Road, and so forth. He, at the end of the examination, insisted that we all had smoked opium, and ordered us to be taken to the Chinese Law Court. I told him that I am a British subject and wanted to write a note to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office. He said that he cared not for my being a British subject, and that he would not allow me to write any note to anyone. It was then more or less 12 o'clock midnight. Five soldiers, including the first two who had arrested us, armed with swords and revolvers, took us to the Law Court, where we were further questioned as to our names by a man apparently of some authority. I told him that I am a British subject, and that I wished to communicate with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office. He angrily refused my request and ordered us to be put into the prison. The prison is in the same building where the Law Court is. Before putting us into the prison, our persons were searched by the jailer. Everything on my person except my clothing and handkerchief was taken away from me. The things taken away from me were a leather belt and a lead pencil. I begged the jailer to return my belt, for I needed it to use. In answer, he roughly pushed me into the prison. The prison consists of four rooms in a row on one side and four rooms in a row on the opposite side, with a space like a lane in the centre running the whole length of the prison. This space or lane is four or five feet broad. At both ends of the prison there are iron-barred gates, thus separating it from the other parts of the Law Court.

The jailer put me into a room about eight or nine feet broad by six or seven feet deep, and the remaining four others, who had been arrested with me, into other rooms. In the room where I was confined, there were five prisoners, excluding myself. There was no light. The room stank very strongly of urine and human excrement and was pitch-dark. At the door of the room before I had come in, I asked the jailer for a light to enable me to find a space to put myself in. In answer, he roughly pushed me in and locked the door upon me. The ventilation of the room is by two windows high in the walls, being each about two and a half feet broad by about three and a half feet high, fenced by iron bars, and one small hole, the size of a dollar coin, in the loosely fixed thick plank door. One bare low platform and one earthen pot were the only furniture of the room. There was a curtain, but this, I was told, had been brought in by one of the other prisoners by payment for permission. Into the earthen pot the calls of prisoners in the room were terribly thick nature. The mosquitoes were unbearable in number and the heat was unbearable. There was no space on the platform for me to lie down to sleep, and I was obliged partly to sit down on the edge of the platform and partly to stand up until morning, when the door of my place of confinement was opened by the jailer. I asked one of my fellow-prisoners for a piece of paper and a lead pencil, which and other things had been brought in, I was told, by payment to the jailer for his permission. I wrote a note to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office, and asked him to see Mr. Forbes, manager of that firm, with a request that he would kindly ask the British Consul to cause my release to be effected. I begged one of the warders or turnkeys, who was standing outside one of the iron gates of the prison, to get my note taken to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office. He said that I had to pay him ten cents for the favour. I accordingly handed cents to the note asking Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. to pay the bearer of the note ten cents. When the warder inspected the note, he angrily threw it down to the ground of the prison through the iron bars, and said, "I don't know what you have written in this note." I then wrapped the note in a piece of paper and wrote on the outside in Chinese Hon Hong's

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name and address. This done, I begged another employee of the jail to take the note to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office with an assertion that he would get for his trouble ten cents from Hon Hong.

In the morning dark boiled rice and salted turnips with empty cups and chopsticks were placed at one of the prison gates (always under lock and key except when the jail's employees came in and went out). Those prisoners who needed them stretched their hands through the iron bars and helped themselves. I could not eat the rice and turnips, although I was very hungry. At about noon I was released by the British Consul.

Now, the material points in this statement are that the Chinese officials ignored Tan Peng Chee's assertion that he is a British subject; that by such ignoring, he was subjected to brutal usage of an unpardonable nature; that the officials acted in open defiance of the letter of the Treaty between Great Britain and China, for they should have, under that Treaty, without delay, handed Tan Peng Chee over to the British Consul to be dealt with; and that, if it was at all necessary for him to be detained, he should have been detained without being subjected to any ill-usage. The British Consul, Mr. G. D. Fitzgibbon, was made by the officials to wait at the Chinese Law Court for three or four hours, and he had, in consequence of their obstinacy, to wrangle for Tan Peng Chee's release before such release was allowed by them. Another point of equal weight is that a British subject, being amenable to British law, much less for being present at a place suspected of being used for opium smoking. Tan Peng Chee's version that he told the officials that he is a British subject is credible, for a man, struggling in the water, as Tan Peng Chee metaphorically was, would cling even to a reed to keep himself afloat; and the version that he was subjected to maltreatment from the time of his arrest to the time of his release is not to be doubted, seeing that Chinese officials and their staffs are notoriously and excessively cruel and that Chinese tribunals and prisons are noted for their barbarity. Another part of Tan Peng Chee's statement is confirmed by the fact that the officials at the Law Court evinced great reluctance to grant Mr. Fitzgibbon's demand for the release of Tan Peng Chee, as shown above. This statement is that the official or officer at the barracks at No. 60, Semping Street, said that he cared not for Tan Peng Chee's being a British subject and would not allow him to write any note to anyone, and that at the Law Court the official thereof angrily refused Tan Peng Chee's request to communicate with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s office, upon his telling that official that he (Tan Peng Chee) was a British subject, and that he wished to communicate with that firm. Tan Peng Chee is fully entitled to ample redress under the above circumstances, and it is earnestly hoped that Mr. Fitzgibbon will enforce Tan Peng Chee's right to such redress.

They, however, fail to understand that it is in consequence of the gross misgovernment of China, which brings the darkest miseries upon her sons, that some of them have recourse to immigration to British Colonies in order to improve their state of life. As soon as they land in these Colonies they find everything favourable to their progress, such as they could not dream of in their native land; and it stands to reason that they stick to their new domiciles. In time, by reason of the good law of the British Government, they but principally their descendants are recognized as the subjects of that Government. Are they to blame for this, or is the Chinese Government accountable for it? For, as one understands, other people get protection at home, but the Chinese can get it only in foreign countries. Is this not a shame to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and all the foreign educated leaders of the Chinese Republic? If the Manchus were shameless in that respect, this group of gentlemen should amend things in the right way for the better. To do this successfully requires not their running fast, but their stopping at every stage of their work to see that their course does not deviate from that directed by the Creator. I hope such gentlemen will not resent my grating remarks, for, as they wish to be the leaders, they have to bear the brunt of the dissatisfaction with any error committed by them either inadvertently or purposely. In saying this I am not animated by bad feelings, but I say it from the unspotted purity of my conscience. The Chinese Government indeed should very much thank the British Government for the scrupulous care and protection they give to the Chinese people; but, instead of doing so, China conceives an aversion, simply out of jealousy and conceit, both to the protected and the protector. Verily, as soon as China is able to govern her people and all living on her soil on lines of strict moral justice and fair play, not only will the Chinese British subjects residing in China receive her jurisdiction with open arms, but the British Government itself will force not only them but also its white subjects to do so. Until then, to save trouble to all concerned, I suggest that all Chinese British subjects' residences and business houses in the treaty ports of China shall have put upon a conspicuous part of his door a board in English and Chinese to the effect that that residence or house is a "British subject's residence" (or firm), as the case may be, with the British ensign engraved or painted over those words, although in Amoy almost every foreign Chinese firm, which has such board, does not exhibit the national ensign. By this means various kinds of trouble may be avoided, for the ignorant Chinese police, soldiers, and others would know that that residence or firm is not under Chinese, but under British jurisdiction, and should not be molested beyond reporting any alleged wrong of the owner thereof to the British Consul. White British subjects tell their nationality by their colour and have no trouble. If the Chinese Government could be sensible enough to supply its various administrative departments at every treaty port in China with the Chinese translations of those parts of the respective Treaties between it and foreign Governments which touch upon the rights and liberties of the nationals of each such foreign Government, many causes for unpleasant diplomatic controversy might be prevented.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
I feel constrained by the claim of humanity to express my earnest hope, in the interests of China, that her leaders will take my words, bitter as they are, in good part, and look upon them as a specific to promote her health; that those leaders will hold in suspense all the laws against opium importation, boiling, selling and smoking until the expiration of the noted Opium Treaty, for at that time it is expected that Indian opium will cease to find its way into China; that on no occasion and under no circumstances whatever will the citizens be prohibited from smoking opium if they have any in their possession to enjoy, much less that they will be punished for such smoking; and that those, already injured by the mischievous opium suppression measures, will have full redress. It is virtuous and honourable to mend a mistake, but it is vile and base to be obdurate!
(The End.)

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st July, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, where delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON To-day requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

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Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1913.

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STRAITS (CALCUTTA), COLOMBO, BOMBAY (KARACHI), ADEN, SUME and PORT SAID.
S.S. "GISELA" will leave as above about 1st July. (For Cargo only).
S.S. "E. F. FERDINAND," 12,000 tons, will leave as above about 31st July.
These Steamers of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for Saloon
Passengers. No Surplus. Doctor, Stewardesses, Wireless Telegraphy.

RAILWAY FARES: Trieste-London.
BY SIMPLON EXPRESS:
Via Venice, Milan, Simplon, Lausanne, Paris, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £3.15, II £2.1.5,
BY ST. GOTTHARD EXPRESS:
Via Venice, Milan, St. Gotthard, Lugano, Basle, Laon, Calais or Boulogne, Class I £3.15, II £2.1.5,
BY SEINER EXPRESS:
Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £3.11, II £2.3.9.
BY TAVERN EXPRESS:
Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I £7.19.8, II £2.1.6.

TO SHANGHAI.
S.S. "KOERBER," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 1st July, at 4 p.m.
FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £5 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.

TO KOBE VIA SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "VORWAERTS," 12,900 tons, will leave as above about 31st July.
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube, also North & South America.

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1913. Prince's Building.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
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For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 17	Aug. 23
ASSAYE	August 2	MAJOVA	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
DELTA	August 16	MONGOLIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 20
ABCADIA	August 30	MACEDONIA	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
DEVANHA	Sept. 13	MAJOVA	Oct. 11	Oct. 17
ASSAYE	Sept. 27	MOULTAN	Oct. 25	Oct. 31
CHINA	October 11	MOOREA	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
DELTA	October 25	STARMOEA	Nov. 22	Nov. 28
INDIA	Nov. 8	MOLDAVIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 12

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to
the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON.
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £105.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 " £105.14 RETURN.
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave	Due	Due
HONGKONG	about	MARSEILLES	LONDON
about	about	about	about
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 15	Aug. 24
SARDINIA	July 23	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
SIMLA	August 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
NAMUR	August 20	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
NANKIN	September 3	October 9	Oct. 18
NYANZA	September 17	October 24	Nov. 2
NORE	October 1	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
NILE	October 15	Nov. 19	Nov. 29
SEBIA	October 29	Dec. 2	Dec. 11
SUMATRA	November 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 24

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.
2nd " £38.10 " £57.4 " £82.10 RETURN.

All Passenger steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
AND DISPLACEMENT			
MARSEILLES, LONDON and	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at Daylight.
ANTWERP, via SINGA-	Capt. F. L. Sommer,		
PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,	KAGA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th July, at Daylight.
SUEZ and PORT SAID ...	Capt. Tama,		
VICTORIA, B.C., and	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 4 p.m.
SEATTLE via KEELUNG,	Capt. A. Satava,		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th July, at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU	Capt. Wada,		
and YOKOHAMA ...	KUMANO MARU	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE,	Capt. M. Winkler,		
via MANILA, THURSDAY	INABA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE	Capt. S. Tomioka,		
and BRISBANE ...			

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE
PENANG & RANGOON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO ...	RANGOON MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 7th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	HITACHI MARU	13,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKO-	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 7th July.
HAMA ...	Capt. Maehida,		
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 5 p.m.
Capt. Tomioka,			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PENANG MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.
and YOKOHAMA ...	Capt. Noma,		

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

1 Cargo only

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st Class ...	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd " ...	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241.

11-12-13

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STRAIGHTS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	OHINA	Light, 3rd July, Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	5th July, See Special Advertisement.
47 CALL	Capt. W. R. Hickey	
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES	SUNDA	About 9th July, Freight and Passage.
	Capt. C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	About 12th July, Freight and Passage.
	Capt. A. Collyer	

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1913.

OHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STRAIGHTS	TO SAIL
NINGPO, TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"TIENTSIN"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & LOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"KATONG"	On 2nd July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LICHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HUIHOW"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"ANHUI"	On 15th July, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "OHENAN," "LINAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A C's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$15.....RETURN \$75.

Butterfield & Swire, AGENTS

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 1st July, 1913. TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 1st July, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	TUESDAY, 8th July, at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 6th July, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS, LARPAK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1913.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN EMPIRE	On 25th July.	On 19th July, Noon.
		On 16th Aug., Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

STEAMER	DATE
S.S. PRUSSIAN	5th July.
S.S. SILESIA	20th July.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	24th July.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	30th July.
S.S. SCANDIA	14th Aug.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	28th Aug.
S.S. UCKERMARK	11th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	23rd Sept.
S.S. ARABIA	23rd Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1913.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU, TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG MARU.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
SHINYO MARU	W. C. T. Filmer	SATURDAY, 12th July, Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	THURSDAY, 7th Aug., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	MONDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	T. Sagar	FRIDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.

THE S.S. "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS of MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the FERROVIENTE NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS

The Steamers—

ANTO MARU, BUYO MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,200	TUESDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct., at Noon.
ANTO MARU	18,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec., at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES.—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT, King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Mangarin, Holo and Cebu	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	P. S. McMurtry	Manila, Mangarin, Holo and Cebu	On 16th July, 4 P.M.

Electric Light. Fans in every Cabin. Competent Stewards and Cooks.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1913.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"SEATTLE MARU" ... T. Sato ... THURSDAY, 10th July, at 1 P.M.

"MEXICO MARU" ... N. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, at 1 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Goto ... THURSDAY, 7th Aug., at 1 P.M.

"CANADA MARU" ... K. Hori ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Aug., at 1 P.M.

"TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... THURSDAY, 4th Sept., at 1 P.M.

"PANAMA MARU" ... J. Kanno ... WEDNESDAY, 17th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus.

A limited number of Cabin Passengers are carried at Low Rates. Best adapted routes for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

For BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"INDO MARU" ... M. Nemoto ... WEDNESDAY, 30th July, P.M.

"LUZON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... TUESDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ...

For MOJI, KOBE AND YOKKAICHI.

"LUZON MARU" ... H. Yamamoto ... FRIDAY, 18th July, P.M.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... FRIDAY, 22nd Aug., P.M.

"INDO MARU" ... M. Nemoto ... SATURDAY, 20th Sept., P.M.

CHINA & FORMOSA LINE.

For FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"KALJO MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, at 2 P.M.

For TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"DALIN MARU" ... M. Nagano ... SUNDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

"DAIGI MARU" ... S. Tokushige ...

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"BOSHU MARU" ... K. Tashiro ...

For CANTON.

Steamer

Captain

Leaving

"BOSHU MARU" ... K. Tashiro ...

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Prince Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMIYA, MANAGER, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STRAIGHTS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERE, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DERFFLINGER"	17,000	Wed., 9th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YOROK"	17,000	About Wed., 9th July.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COLENZ"	5,750	Saturday, 12th July, at 9 A.M.
KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	5,000	About Tuesday, 22nd July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOBNEQ"	5,000	About 1st of July.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1913.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

June 20th, 1913.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

Bremen Market.

Meat Market.

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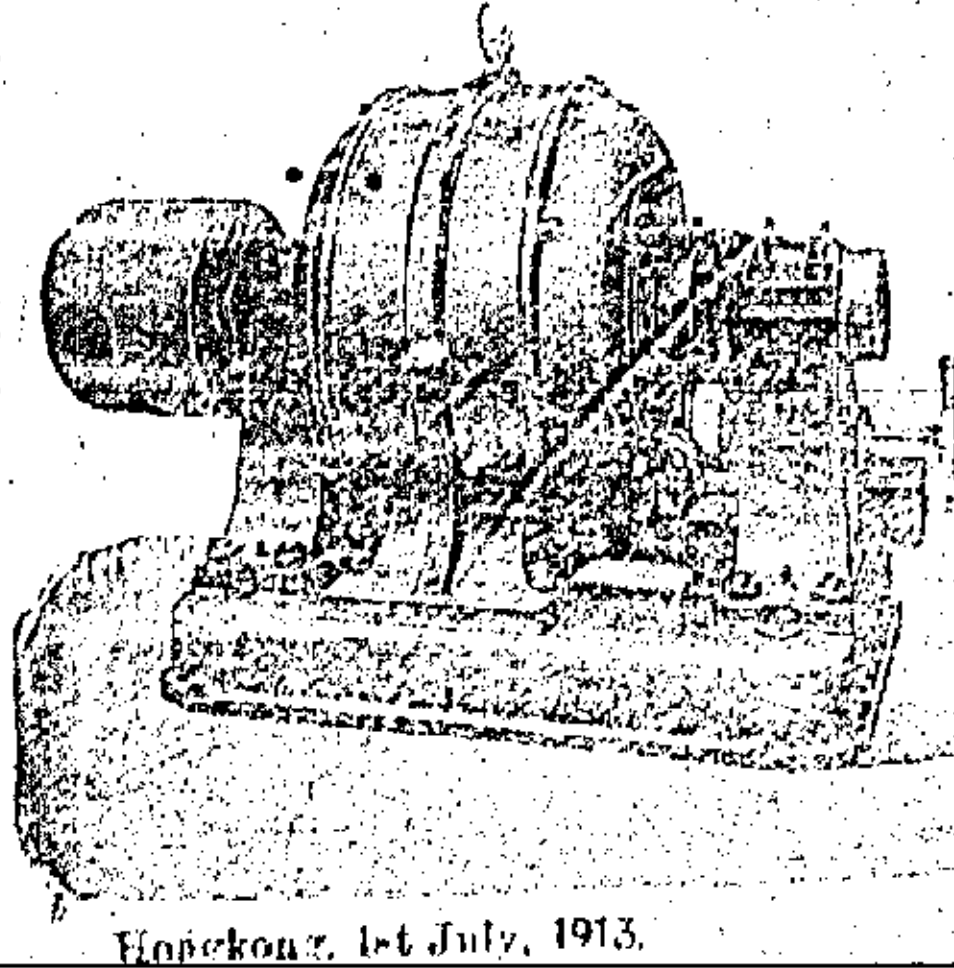
Meat Market.

Meat Market.

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

ELEKTRIZITÄTS
ACTIENGESellschaft

Titan

BERGERHOF
R.H.L.D.ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

Hankow, 1st July, 1913.

[44-6]

C. C. BODEN & SOEHNE.
GROSSROEHRSDORF (Germany).

Manufacturers of

BRACES

AND

BELTS.

Regular Suppliers to the East!

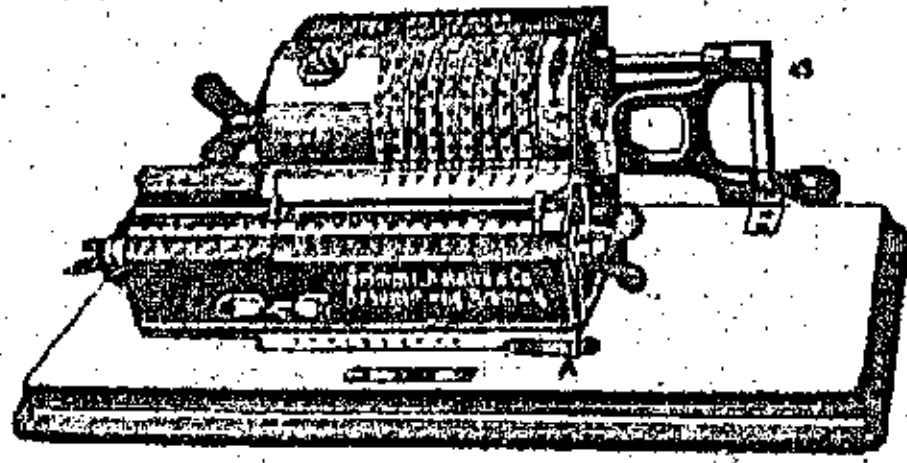
Hankow, 1st July, 1913.

[44-12]

IS THE CHEAPEST CALCULATING CLERK!
THE **Remington** CALCULATING MACHINE

Calculates in four seconds.

95876 x 3989 = 382,449,364.



In the Far East recently ordered by

The HONGKONG GOVERNMENT,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

and several Banks and Firms.

Will be sent for inspection, if you apply to—

20, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

Hankow, 1st July, 1913.

[44-14]

NOTICE POST OFFICE

To-day, having been declared a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 7 a.m. to noon for the despatch of the American and French Mails.

There will be one delivery of Ordinary Correspondence and one Collection from the Pillar Boxes as on Sundays.

The Registration Office will be closed at 11 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Money Order Office has been removed from the Ground Floor to the First Floor of the Post Office Building.

The Linan, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, 13th inst., is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The China, with the English Mail left Singapore on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 2 p.m. This packet brings the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 28th May and for despatch overland on the 4th June.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Hankow and Peking	Carl Dieckmann	Tuesday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Tyutayap	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Hongkong and Hainan	Chowling	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore	Telegraph	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Telegraph	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, and SOUTH AMERICA
via SAN FRANCISCO

SIAM, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE via MADRAS (Late Letters 11 to NOON Extra postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Po	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Ningpo, Taikang and Newchwang	Tientsin	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Japan via Kobe	Shanghai	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Singapore	Brasilia	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Philippine Islands	Chincha	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China	Sado Maru	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	Olecia	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay	Mishima Maru	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Shanghai and North China	Koerber	Tuesday, 1st, NOON
Japan via Nagasaki	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 1st, NOON

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY.



GOOD SPIRITS

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

June 30th.

ON LONDON:	
Telegraphic Transfer	111 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	111 1/2
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	249
Credit, at 4 months' sight	254
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	201 1/2
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	48
Credit, at 30 days' sight	49
ON HAMBURG:	
Telegraphic Transfer	147 1/2
Bank, on demand	148
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	147 1/2
Bank, on demand	148
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	96 1/2
ON MANILA:	
On demand	92 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	24 1/2
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	119
ON HAIKONG:	
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	78 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	210.05
GOLD LIME, 100 fine, per ton	253.00
SILVER, per oz.	61 1/2

SUBSIDIARY JOINS.

Chinese	20 cents piece	\$8.24 discount
Chinese	10	\$8.40
Hongkong	20	\$8.10
Hongkong	10	\$8.50

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London	Shanghai
June 13th.	June 28th.
June 14th.	June 30th.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hankow, 30th June, 1913.

STOCKS.	N. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	UNPAID UP.	REMARKS.
BANKS.					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$815, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$104, buyers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, buyers	
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$9, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ts. 50	all	Ts. 1.6	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9 1/2	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$4 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.					
Hongkong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$52, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$52, buyers	3 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$6 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 60	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Ts. 100	all	Ts. 115	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$7.35, sellers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	5 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	5,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	9 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Hongkong South China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	\$5, buyers	
Hongkong Steamship Co., Ltd.					
INSURANCES.					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$295	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	40,000	\$100	all	\$147	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	all	\$307, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Ts. 135, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$25	all	\$790, sellers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	all	\$200, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$113 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	all	\$75	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$40, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Ts. 50	all	Ts. 92	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$74	5 1/2 p.c.
Manitoba Land and Building Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Ts. 49 1/2, sales	
MINING.					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate Ltd.	22,000	\$2	all	\$3.70, sellers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$2	all	\$70, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Tronon Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$10	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$0.72 1/2, buyers	
Philippine Co., Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1	
Pulpes et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	15,200	\$5	all	\$40, sellers	
REFINERIES.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$100	5 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$162	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$2	all	\$10, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$44, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$1	all	\$65, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$2	all	\$104.6, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	250,000 def.	\$1	all	\$54	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	30,000	\$1	all	\$22, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$2	all	\$44, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	2,000	\$5	all	\$44, buyers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	
Gande, Price & Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$10, buyers	4 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$1	all	\$8	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$1	all	\$25, buyers	
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$1	all	\$4	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.	9,900 ordy.	\$1	all	\$5.50	8 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fders	\$1	all	\$18	7 p.c.
Para Rubber in London					5 1/2 p.c.

Loans.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Ts. 75,200	Ts. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

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TO-DAY

Bank Holiday.

TO-NIGHT

9.30 P.M.—Malini at the Peak Hotel.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 3rd July—

9.30 P.M.—Malini at St. Andrews Hall, City Hall.

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